20: Alvarez--255 [4] (no date) 1927 Formosan Aborigines
116, 137

"Virgin forests and impenetrable thickets with secular trees of most precious wood cover the whole territory which is occupied by the aboriginal tribes."

22: Wiedfeldt--7 [4] F-5 (1913) 1914 Formosan Aborigines
116, 137 Atayal

The tangible wealth of their land consists of the forests, which are worthless at present because of the lack of roads, and of the very desirable camphor trees, because of which the Japanese have pushed the Aiyu line forward by about 800 square kilometers annually during the last few years.

31: Hofmann--609 [2] N-3 (1909) 1912 Formosan Aborigines
116, 137, 361

From the boundary, [EJ: separating the territory held by the aborigines from that held by the Japanese.] a fairly safe point of observation, I had a view of the mountains and the many deep chasms where the aborigines had their dwellings. There the inclines are covered with dense forests consisting almost altogether of leafy trees... Here and there the silvery leaves of the large camphor trees could be clearly distinguished among the green of the rest of the forest. A few of the houses of the natives could also be seen in the distance...

36: Dodd--74-75 U-2 1865 (1885) Formosan Aborigines
116, 137, 249, 276

"Tobacco grows wild in many parts of the country inhabited by the savages, and in Chinese territory it is cultivated to a large extent in certain districts. The savages simply sun-dry it, then rub it in their hands and place it in their pipes. In this form it is very mild. Foreigners make it into blocks by placing the leaves one above the other; a little water is then sprinkled over them, sometimes a dash of rum, the leaves are then pressed into a compact block, or are compressed into a circular shape about the size of the wrist and tapering to a point at both ends. Tobacco made in this form is tied round tightly together with rope, and is a very good substitute for what is called ship's tobacco. Native-grown tobacco, has been often prepared in this way by sailors on board [75] British gunboats visiting Tamsui, and has been much appreciated by every one fond of a pipe.

Chinese cultivate the tobacco plant, and large quantities are exported in junks to the mainland, where it is 'cured' according to Chinese taste, and in this form is re-imported for the use of Chinese only. The plant seems to thrive in Formosa luxuriantly, and it is a wonder that no attempt has been made here to manufacture cigars and cheroots for foreign exportation. Judging from the quality and size of the leaf, there ought to be no difficulty in producing cigars equal to those made in Manila."

37: Steere--312-313 S-3 (1873-74?) 1875 Formosan Aborigines
116. 137, 313, 311, 241 Chin-hoan

"The mountains all about the villages of the Kale-whan are almost entirely free from timber, there being only a little in the deep ravines, where it is almost inaccessible. The timber has probably been [313] cut off and sold by the savages to the Pepo-whans. Coarse grass and reeds have spring up, and this, by giving food for annual fires during the dry season, keeps a new growth of timber from springing up. The only timber that we could see, of any extent, was upon a high ridge that showed a few miles to the east and which we supposed must be the water-shed of the island. This timber appeared to be pine, and probably the common Chinese pine which we saw growing farther north. The Kale-whan were cultivating the steep hill-sides, much as the Che-whan of the north, by drawing weeds and bits of slate stone together into little ridges to keep the soil and crops from going down hill with the first rain. Their principal crops were millet and sweet potatoes. They also raised a small species of taro that grows without irrigation, though the large plant cultivated by the Chinese must be continually covered with water. While we were among them, toward the end of February, they were planting their millet. Their agricultural implements are sharpened sticks, some of them two or three pronged, like pitch forks, and some of them shod with iron. Many mango trees just in blossom were scattered over the hills among their little plantations, and had apparently been planted or at least protected by the savages. Their villages were nearly hidden in trees, among them oranges and plantains and betel nut palms, for which latter the savages have a great liking."